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HAMBLEDON RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

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Together with the Annual Report
of the Sanitary Inspector



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Hambledon Rural District Council

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Visiting Nurse :

*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Petroleum Acts :

E. B. HEAD, M.R.San.I.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

J. E. HAY, M.R.San.I., A.R.I.P.H.H.

V. CALLEN, Cert. S.I.E.B., R.S.I. Cert. for Meat and Other Foods
Inspection.

Health Department : Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk *C. B. STUART.

*Miss D. L. MONK.

*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

Medical Transport Department :

Clerical Staff :

†F. A. CARTER.

†Mrs. D. PENTECOST.

Sanitary Inspector's Department :

G. MINETT.

R. A. BUCK.

* Also acts in similar capacity for the Guildford Rural District and Haslemere Urban District.

† Also acts in similar capacity for the Guildford Rural District.

Hambledon Rural District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MILLMEAD HOUSE,
GUILDFORD.

July, 1948.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Hambledon Rural
District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1947.

The health of the District remains satisfactory, although there seems to be an increase in minor ailments—especially amongst children—which is not disclosed by notifications and Returns. Infectious disease shows an increase, but is mainly due to measles, one death being accounted for by this disease. The occurrence of infantile paralysis (anterior poliomyelitis) was of special importance. Although only 30 cases were notified, it is suspected that at least 200 or so cases occurred, the majority of them being of a mild nature with no paralysis. Knowledge of this disease is scanty: it is a virus infection, but it is not possible, at the moment, to account for its means of spread, nor are means of prevention known. Some factors in its incidence are outstanding, e.g., again and again it was made abundantly clear that over-exertion had precipitated an attack. The surest safeguard appeared to be early recognition and complete rest for ten days, and those cases so treated last year escaped lightly, without exception. In this District the disease seemed possibly to be associated with unsatisfactory drainage and insanitary conditions, but our area and numbers are too small to draw any definite conclusions.

The various drainage schemes have been further held up by general difficulties of the present day, and very little real progress has been made.

Housing matters remain of dominant importance, as the figures show. Unfortunately the situation becomes increasingly difficult, as demands are increasing at least as rapidly as the supply.

On the whole, living conditions in the District are good. It is one of the loveliest areas in the country, and the economic conditions of the population are good. There is an abundance

of good water supplies, and the amenities of urban life reach the remotest parts. The District ought, therefore, to be one of the healthiest. The death rate is indeed low, but tuberculosis and cancer exact a heavy toll. The two greatest needs are to secure satisfactory housing for all, and to provide modern sanitation throughout the District.

It gives me pleasure once again to express gratitude to the Members and staff of the Council—all of whom so clearly have the interests of the District at heart—for their continued assistance.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

SUMMARY

	1947	1946
Area in Acres	67,801	67,801
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ...	30,980	30,250
Number of Inhabited Houses (December) according to Rate Books (including shop dwellings)	8,081	7,944
Rateable Value as at April 1st, 1948	£273,381	£264,377
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	£1,118 11s.0d.	£1,073 11s.4d.
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	485	487
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	15.66	16.1
Number of Still Births	9	15
Number of Deaths	335	345
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.81	11.41
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	150	142
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	12	15
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	24.74	30.08
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	—	2
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.09	0.26
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.39	0.5
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.32	0.36
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.03	0.00
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whooping-cough, Measles, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.03	0.00
Death-Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under two years of age per 1,000 births	0.00	0.00
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.32	0.36
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.71	2.05
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.49	3.14
Death-Rate from Acute and Chronic Nephritis per 1,000 of the population	0.09	0.23

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :							Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	203	457
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	28
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)									15.66
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.10
For the five years, 1942 to 1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.45
Still-Births							Male.	Female.	Total.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Rate per 1,000 total births									19.58
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.88
Deaths (net)							Male.	Female.	Total.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	160	335
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	182	345
Death-Rate									10.81
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.41
For the five years, 1942 to 1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.58
Deaths from Puerperal Causes :							Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still-) births.		
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0.00
Total for 1946	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4.11
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age :									
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...			24.74
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...			24.07
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...			35.71

The following Table shows the birth- and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1947 and 1946.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Hambledon R.D.	15.66	16.1	10.81	11.41 crude	24.74	30.8	0.00	4.11
England and Wales	20.5*	19.63*	12.0*	11.5*	41†	43†	1.17	1.43

* Per 1,000 total population.
† Per 1,000 related births.

Table III on page 12 shows the birth-rates, death-rates and analysis of mortality for certain diseases during 1947 in respect of England and Wales, London and the Hambledon Rural District.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES).
(Figures supplied by Registrar-General.)

Cause of Death		Male	Female	Total
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4.	Whooping-cough	—	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	5	10
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	—	—	—
8.	Syphilitic diseases	1	—	1
9.	Influenza	—	3	3
10.	Measles	—	1	1
11.	Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	—	—
12.	Acute infective encephalitis ...	—	—	—
13.	Cancer of Buccal cav. and œsoph. (m), uterus (f)	3	2	5
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	3	3	6
15.	Cancer of breast	—	3	3
16.	Cancer of all other sites	22	17	39
17.	Diabetes	—	2	2
18.	Intra-cran : vasc : lesions	19	24	43
19.	Heart disease	55	53	108
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	10	11	21
21.	Bronchitis	6	4	10
22.	Pneumonia	6	6	12
23.	Other respiratory diseases	3	—	3
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	3	—	3
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	—	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	—	1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	2	3	5
28.	Nephritis	1	2	3
29.	Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis ...	—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	—	—	—
31.	Premature birth	3	2	5
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infant disease	4	1	5
33.	Suicide	3	—	3
34.	Road traffic accidents	4	1	5
35.	Other violent causes	3	—	3
36.	All other causes	19	16	35
All Causes		175	160	335

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000
OF THE POPULATION.

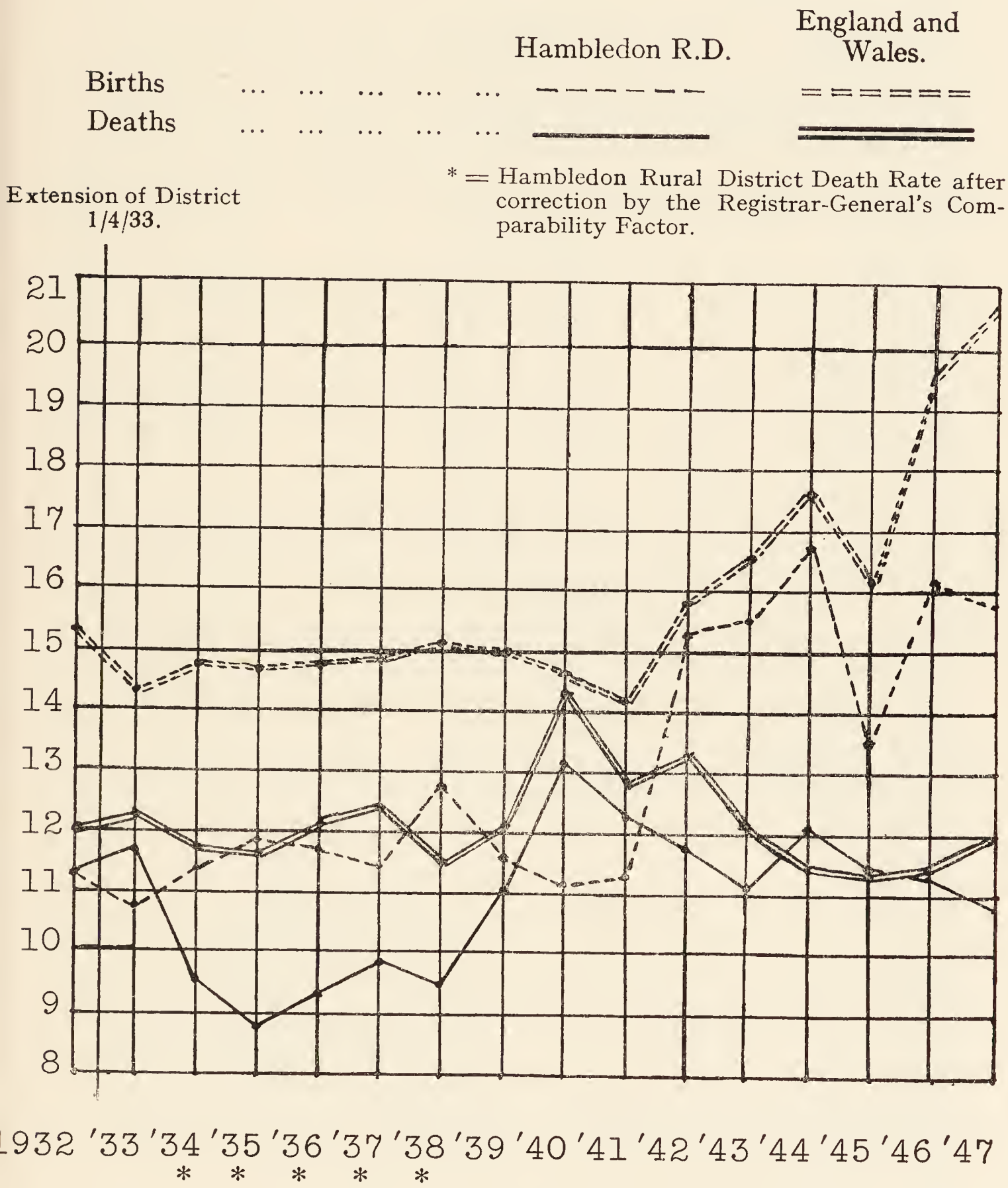


TABLE III.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1947.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION							RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Smallpox	Measles	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales	20.5*	0.50*	12.0*	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.01	5.8	41†
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	23.3	0.62	13.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.02	8.0	47
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	22.2	0.54	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.02	3.7	36
London	22.7	0.49	12.8	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.01	4.8	37
Hambleton R.D.	15.66	0.29	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.00	12

*Per 1,000 total population.

†Per 1,000 related births.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological Examinations.—Routine examinations are, as in past years, made by the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital.

The following are details of examinations carried out during the year :

	1947	1946
Diphtheria	77	59
Scarlet Fever	242	25
Tuberculosis	3	11
Fæces	4	12
Miscellaneous	11	18
	<hr/> 337 <hr/>	<hr/> 125 <hr/>

The Ministry of Health Laboratory at Epsom has given valuable help, especially in regard to institutional outbreaks and epidemics. Their help has been sought on six occasions.

Milk Analysis.—251 samples of milk were examined during the year by the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories, 1 Broadway, Gidea Park, Essex, undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological) of samples of water. The number examined during 1947 was 130.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Particulars are given below of the ambulance services operating in the District :

(i) Ambulances available for the conveyance of cases of Infectious Disease :

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
Farnham Joint Isolation Hospital Committee.	2 and sitting-case car	1 at Farnham Isolation Hospital 1 at Heath & Wiltshire's Garage, Farnham.	Farnham 6015.

(ii) Ambulances available for cases of Non-Infectious character:

Name of Association	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
St. John Ambulance Brigade : Cranleigh.	1	High Street, Cranleigh.	Cranleigh 7.
Guildford.	6 and sitting-case car	Woodbridge Road, Guildford.	Guildford 5334
British Red Cross Society : Godalming.	2	Church Street, Godalming.	Godalming 609
Haslemere U.D.C.	2	Sicklemill.	Haslemere 671

(iii) The Medical Transport Service, which is operated jointly by the Guildford Rural and Hambledon Rural Districts Councils, has continued to work efficiently. The amount of work increased substantially as the result of the abolition of the private use of cars. The following table summarises the work carried out by the Service during 1947 :

No. of patients conveyed	...	...	...	...	...	4,257
Total mileage	...	...	...	...	...	76,415
No. of voluntary drivers engaged	...	...	...	...	...	75

The major use was in respect of patients of the following hospitals :

Surrey County Council Hospitals :

St. Luke's, Guildford	...	...	...	...	2,944 miles
Farnham County Hospital	...	...	...	...	3,425 ,,
St. Thomas's Hospital	...	...	...	...	21,833 ,,
Royal Surrey County Hospital	...	...	...	...	32,422 ,,

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 16 Midwives practising in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes :

Alfold	—	Ewhurst	1
Bramley	1	Frensham	1
Busbridge	—	Hambledon	—
Chiddingfold	1	Hascombe	—
Churt... ..	3	Peperharow	—
Cranleigh	2	Thursley	1
Dockenfield	—	Tilford... ..	—
Dunsfold	1	Witley... ..	3
Elstead	1	Wonersh	1

and 4 of them are resident outside the District.

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association.

Health Visitors.—There are 6 County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services. Their areas are as follows :

(a) Churt, Thursley ; (b) Dockenfield, Frensham, Tilford ; (c) Chiddingfold, Dunsfold, Elstead, Hambledon, Hascombe, Milford, Witley ; (d) Alfold, Blackheath, Cranleigh, Ellen's Green, Ewhurst, Grafham, Shamley Green ; (e) Bramley, Wonersh ; (f) Busbridge, Hydestile, Peperharow, Hurtmore.

Home Nursing for Public Assistance Cases.—This scheme is operated by the Surrey County Council.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—Centres within the District are as set out in the table below :

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Alfold	Chapel School Room	1st, 3rd and 5th Thurs.
Bramley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Fridays
Chiddingfold	Village Institute	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
Churt... ..	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
Cranleigh	Tring, High Street	Every Monday
Dunsfold	Winn Hall	2nd and 4th Mondays
Elstead	Congregational School Room...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Ewhurst	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays
Milford	Land Army Hostel, Cross Rds.	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Tilford	The Institute	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Witley	British Legion Club	2nd and 4th Thursdays

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Clinics serving the District are held as follows :

Farnham ("Brightwells") ...	Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
Godalming	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford.	Fridays 9.30 a.m. and Monday morning. Thursday afternoon and Friday afternoon by appointment.

Orthopædic Clinic.—The Orthopædic Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Farnham Road, Guildford, on Tuesday afternoons at 1.15 p.m. In-patient treatment is provided at the Rowley Bristow Home at Pyrford, and Out-patient treatment on Thursday mornings at 10.30 to 1 p.m.

CHEST CLINICS.

Dispensary	Address	Day and Time for Attendance
Farnham	"Brightwells," East Street, Farnham	1st Tuesday, 5.30 p.m. ; and 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th Tuesdays in the month at 9.30 a.m.
Guildford	Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford	Mondays, 1.30-4 p.m. Wednesdays, 1.30-4 p.m. Fridays, 9.30-12 noon.
Milford ...	Milford Sanatorium	Fridays (2nd and 4th), 2-4 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly, as follows :

Mondays (Females)	2-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females)	9.30-11 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males)	5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males)	5-7 p.m.
Saturdays (Males)	9.30-11.30 p.m.

The Clinics mentioned above are all administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council, except where it is otherwise stated.

Birth Control.—The Birth Control Clinic at 6 Dapdune Crescent, Guildford, is held every 1st and 2nd Wednesday in the month at 2-4 p.m.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the District are as follows :

County Council : St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, 405 beds, of which 38 are maternity.

Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham, 180 beds.

Voluntary : Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 229 beds, includes 22 private beds.

Cranleigh Village Hospital, Cranleigh, 12 beds and 2 cots.

Haslemere and District Hospital, Haslemere, 68 beds, 14 maternity beds.

Infectious Disease : Clandon Smallpox Isolation Hospital, 38 beds.

Farnham Isolation Hospital, 48 beds.

St. Thomas's Hospital.—The decision to vacate the premises at Hydestile and return to London was received with real regret. St. Thomas's Hospital has been a great benefit to the whole district and held in the highest esteem by all. No request for assistance has been refused, whilst the willingness to help in every possible way, and the friendly relationships established, have been highly appreciated by patients and doctors alike.

It is tragic that the well-equipped premises cannot continue uninterruptedly to serve the needs of the sick. With knowledge of the urgent need of hospital beds, especially, perhaps, for tuberculosis, and in the fear that squatters might occupy some of the buildings, enquiries were made to secure continuity. Adjoining the King George V. Sanatorium of the London County Council, and with the very large number of Rural District patients on the Surrey County Council waiting list for sanatorium accommodation, it would seem appropriate that the premises should be absorbed by the Sanatorium. Unfortunately, shortage of staff prevents this, and deprives hundreds of sufferers from obtaining speedy sanatorium treatment. Alternative uses would be for rheumatic cases, for the aged infirm, or for the chronic sick. All enquiries were met with the like response, that staff shortages prevented any development. It is earnestly hoped that some good use will be found for the buildings before the final evacuation.

Quedley Sick Bay, Haslemere.—This Sick Bay was closed on August 18th, on the instructions of the Ministry of Health. The only Sick Bay now available for the district is "Briarfield," Guildford, where there are 14 beds.

The following table gives details of the cases treated in "Quedley" during the year, up to the date of its closure :

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total admitted</i>
Scabies	3
Swollen Glands	1
Temperature	1
Temperature with Cough	1
Influenza	1
Septic Toes	1
Severe Burns	1
Septic Chilblains	1
Post-Tonsillectomy	4
Cough	1
Awaiting Tonsillectomy	1
Right Otorrhœa	1
Septic spots	2
Ringworm	1
	<hr/>
Total ...	20
	<hr/>

MORTUARIES.

The following mortuaries serve the District :

- Farnham ... (serving the parishes of Dockenfield, Elstead, Churt, Thursley, Witley, Frensham and Tilford) to which 4 bodies were removed during the year.
- Cranleigh ... (serving the parishes of Ewhurst, Alfold and Cranleigh and other nearby parishes) to which 10 bodies were removed during the year.
- Godalming ... Use is occasionally made of this mortuary and 7 bodies were removed there during 1947.

INSULIN.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2734, a regular supply of insulin is made to 2 patients who would be otherwise unable to afford it.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

All Public Water Supplies are examined regularly. Monthly bacteriological examinations are made of water from chalk wells, and quarterly of all others, while chemical analyses are made each spring and autumn.

Well supplies, of which there are still some hundreds in the area, are examined when attention is directed to them for any reason.

The following extensions of main water distribution have been agreed by the Council :

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACT, 1944.

WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS.

The following extensions of main water distribution were completed during 1947 :

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>No. of Properties Served</i>
Extension from Highfield Lane, Thursley, to Upper Highfield, Thursley.	6
Extension from Red Lion Inn, Thursley, to Bowl-head Green, Thursley.	23 (actually completed early in 1948)
Extension along Roke Lane, Witley, to Mare Hill Cottages, Witley.	8
Extension along Stroud Lane to join up with existing main in Cranleigh Road, Shamley Green.	14

The following extensions, already agreed by the Council, are still waiting to be carried out :

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>No. of Properties to be Served.</i>
Extension from Amberley Farm, Milford, to Oxenford Farm, Milford.	8 (including 1 Agricultural Camp)
Extension from Burningfold Farm, Dunsfold, to "Durfold," Dunsfold.	15
Extension from Dunsfold Rectory, to Pear Tree Green, Dunsfold.	10
Extension from Snowdenham Lodge, Bramley, to Thorncombe Street, Bramley.	28
Extension from Lords Hill, Shamley Green, to Long Common, Shamley Green.	4
Extension from Grafham School, Bramley, to Selhurst Common, Bramley.	19
Extension from Alfold Crossways to Vastbridge Cottages, Alfold.	14
Extension from "Boy and Donkey," Knowle Lane, Cranleigh, to Baynards.	43

WATER SUPPLIES.

Parish	Main Water Internal	Main Water External	Well	Spring	Private Supply	On Sewer	On Cesspool	On Septic Tank	No satisfactory Provision for Drainage	W.C. on Sewer	W.C. on Cesspool	W.C. on Septic Tank	Pail Closets	Elsan Closets
Alfold ...	123	1	17	—	2	27	91	6	19	27	55	6	50	5
Bramley ...	388	10	62	—	9	315	110	—	44	316	40	—	113	—
Busbridge ...	102	1	6	—	28	5	123	—	9	5	95	—	24	13
Chiddingfold	367	—	28	—	23	—	298	9	111	—	93	6	315	4
Cranleigh ...	894	1	48	—	20	717	202	6	38	709	95	6	153	—
Dockenfield ...	65	—	—	1	—	—	38	—	28	—	24	—	39	3
Dunsfold ...	167	2	24	—	2	—	157	—	38	1	73	—	117	4
Elstead ...	340	1	19	—	2	—	301	—	61	—	198	—	159	5
Ewhurst ...	359	16	22	—	4	—	352	1	48	—	234	1	163	3
Frensham ...	444	3	12	7	4	—	336	9	125	—	254	8	199	9
Hambleton ...	115	2	18	—	4	11	112	—	16	11	35	—	93	—
Hascombe ...	67	1	7	—	2	—	43	—	34	—	9	—	66	2
Milford ...	396	2	115	—	—	—	453	2	58	—	210	—	300	3
Peperharow ...	10	—	18	—	—	—	16	1	11	—	7	1	19	1
Thursley ...	63	1	29	3	18	—	71	—	43	—	44	—	70	—
Tilford ...	101	6	4	—	—	—	103	—	8	—	50	—	60	1
Witley ...	293	12	61	1	30	8	345	1	43	8	138	1	247	3
Wonersh ...	476	—	31	—	12	365	140	—	14	409	43	—	67	—
Totals ...	4,770	59	521	12	160	1,448	3,291	35	748	1,486	1,697	29	2,254	56

ANALYSES OF SURVEY AS RESPECTS WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

(a) Water Supply.

Number of houses provided with main supply	(a) Internal	4770
	(b) External	59
Number of houses with water from Private Estate Suppliers		160
Number of houses dependent on Well or Springs supply		533
Number of wells from which samples were taken		249
Number of Samples found to be satisfactory		143
Number of houses supplied with a well water found to be contaminated and which can be connected to Water Main		120
(a) Connected to Water Main during 1946-47		47
(b) To be connected as soon as Water Main Extensions completed		73

(b) Drainage.

Number of houses connected to the Sewer	1448
Number of houses connected to Cesspools	3291
Number of houses connected to Septic Tanks	35
Number of houses in respect of which there are no satisfactory drainage arrangements	748

(c) Sanitary Accommodation.

Number of houses provided with Water Closets of which :	
(1) Are connected to existing Sewers	1486
(2) Are connected to Cesspools	1697
(3) Are connected to Septic Tanks	29
Number of houses provided with Pail Closets	2254
Number of houses provided with Chemical Closets	56
Number of houses provided with Privies	Nil.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The cesspool-emptying service has been able to meet the demands made upon it, although in times of pressure there has been a delay of a few weeks. As main sewerage is developed the situation will be eased, and it should be possible to give prompt service at all seasons of the year.

Milford and Witley Sewerage Scheme.—No progress has been made as we are still depending upon the Godalming Borough completing their alterations to the sewage disposal works.

Hindhead-Tilford-Elstead Scheme.—There is nothing further to report on this scheme.

Chiddingfold.—Following a Public Inquiry which was held at Chiddingfold, permission was given to proceed with the major portion of the scheme. This will cover the essential areas.

At **Ewhurst** a Public Inquiry was still awaited at the end of the year. This should be looked upon as an extension of the Cranleigh sewers rather than as a new scheme. It remains a matter of urgency that the village should have main drainage as soon as possible.

Dockenfield.—The most urgent part of Dockenfield requiring main drainage is the Council housing estate built prior to the war. A small drainage scheme with disposal works has been approved, and it is hoped that it will be completed during 1948. It has been the policy of the Council to provide a small disposal works for new housing estates in preference to cesspools, and such have been provided for the following Council housing estates :

Alford Crossways (together with other properties)	20	houses
Downhurst Estate, Ewhurst	18	„
Shepherd's Way, Tilford	18	„
Greenhanger, Churt	18	„

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No cases of pollution were brought to our notice during 1947.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse is collected from about 70 per cent. of the District, and notes on this and on **Night Soil Collection** are contained in the Sanitary Inspector's Report appended.

Refuse Disposal.—The refuse tips at Milford and Cranleigh have been well maintained, and no cause for complaint has arisen. They are treated regularly with Gammexane, which seems most effective in keeping down fly-breeding and other insect pests.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING GROUNDS.

The tendency for an increasing number of caravans and camps has been referred to in previous reports. Constant watchfulness is necessary, otherwise this type of development will get very easily out of hand.

The number of licences issued for dwellings of this nature was 16. In some cases these licences are issued reluctantly, since the undesirability of large numbers of van-dwellers is recognised.

SCHOOL LAVATORIES.

Some minor improvements have been effected in some schools. A great deal can be done to improve conditions by the appointment of suitable caretakers and by strict supervision. The absurdly inadequate provision of towels in schools continues. There is evidently difficulty in obtaining towels for schools. These conditions are deplored since it is felt that elementary hygiene ought to be part of normal school education. The teaching of cleanliness is utterly impossible with the facilities provided.

HOUSING

Progress in the building of houses has been much slower than had been hoped, and the number of houses completed has not kept pace with the increased demands. The number of houses completed during the year was 120, including 30 pre-fabs, and the number under consideration at December 31st, 1947, was 166.

Hitherto the policy has been, quite properly, to deal with the larger families. The worst of these have been provided for, and it is hoped that more attention now can be given to smaller families with one or two children, and to aged people—whose condition is still only too often most lamentable.

The number of applicants on the waiting list at the beginning of the year was 1,200 and at December 31st remained at approximately the same figure.

The Squatters' Camp at Dunsfold continues, and is somewhat of an anxiety. There are 17 huts housing about 20 families. This includes 15 or more school children.

The site is a good one, although isolated, being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more from any village. The Hambledon Rural District Council were reluctant to take over the site without more extensive alterations and improvements to the huts, and now act really as agents for the Ministry of Health. The alterations and adaptations allowed by the Ministry of Health were the least possible, and obviously envisaged only a short-term occupation of this camp.

The huts generally are fairly well and substantially constructed, although a few are damp and draughty. These defects could be remedied. Much of the dampness is due to condensation. All floors are concrete. Partitions, for the most part, are not to the ceiling and there are no doors provided, so that there is lack of privacy. In the double huts the partition wall is thin and in no way sound-proofed. The huts are ill-equipped. There are outside sanitary blocks, some distance from the huts, and all water has to be carried from standpipes in these buildings. Sinks are provided in the huts. There are no baths, no provision for clothes-washing, no provision for cooking except a small vertical heating stove, capable of taking one saucepan or kettle, with no oven. Many have no food-store.

All families, except about four, have children, in one case there being eight children. School attendance gives some anxiety; the children have $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to walk to Dunsfold School since there is no bus. The road is a lengthy one and passes other encampments; one parent complained that she has reason to be afraid of her young girls going to school alone. The occupants generally are good tenants, and have some care in their homes. The whole mode of life of the occupants is necessarily primitive by modern standards.

It is now quite apparent that accommodation of this nature must be considered as a long-term policy rather than a temporary expedient. The structure of the huts being fundamentally sound,

the internal arrangements could be improved to any desired standard. It is considered that efforts should be made to obtain sanction to the spending of sufficient money on these huts to make them proper living accommodation, with internal water supplies and sanitation, cooking facilities, and with separate rooms. Assuming that these huts will be used for at least five or six years still—it is probable that the term will be longer—the expenditure would not be excessive. The condition in which the huts are kept depends entirely upon the families occupying them, but with such primitive conditions, encouragement is given to allow living conditions to deteriorate rather than to improve.

One object in improving housing standards should be to educate people to live in a better way, and to encourage them to raise the standard of living and of general hygiene. Acceptance of housing conditions of this nature inevitably has exactly the opposite effect, the psychological effect on many families making them careless in their habits of life and, in inculcating a feeling of neglect, will not easily be overcome. The children are growing up in these surroundings, and will be influenced possibly throughout their lives. Their upbringing in such surroundings and conditions is storing up a social problem of a very serious nature for the future.

Skyways, Dunsfold.—The housing problems in Dunsfold and the neighbouring countryside are largely created by the employment of so many people at Skyways. Nearly 1,000 workers are employed there. Many of the families come from a distance—Tyneside, Glasgow, Coventry, etc. The majority have found their own living accommodation, some as far away as Guildford, but many families are separated through inability to find dwellings. Fifty employees from other areas have asked the Council's assistance in finding houses.

A hostel for single men is provided on the aerodrome, and there is a camp of seventeen huts and eight caravans. The influx of this population into a rural area unprepared for such an invasion has resulted in much overcrowding and unsatisfactory living conditions throughout the whole of the neighbourhood. The Dunsfold School is overcrowded, and children under school-age cannot easily be taken to any Infant Welfare Centre, the nearest being at Cranleigh (held weekly) or at Dunsfold Village (fortnightly). Unsatisfactory living conditions make it specially desirable that children should be able to attend easily and frequently.

The number of families rehoused during the year is shown below :

Number re-housed in Council houses	...	...	...	81
„ „ „ Pre-fabs.	...	...	...	30
„ „ „ requisitioned houses	...	...	...	20

The number of properties requisitioned during the year was 9, providing accommodation for 20 families.

Rural Housing Survey.—This was completed at the beginning of the year, and the following tables give a final summary :

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

Houses included are £25 or under Rateable Value.

CLASSIFICATION.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Category 1 25%</i>	<i>Category 2 35%</i>	<i>Category 3 33%</i>	<i>Category 5 7%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Category 4 incl. in Category 3</i>
Alfold	59	51	31	2	143	2
Bramley	64	209	159	37	469	44
Busbridge	14	63	55	5	137	—
Chiddingfold	16	93	275	34	418	11
Cranleigh	206	483	246	28	963	28
Dockenfield	5	20	26	15	66	—
Dunsfold	65	68	56	6	195	10
Elstead	112	86	127	37	362	—
Ewhurst	206	98	88	9	401	1
Frensham ..	239	37	168	26	470	4
Hambledon	6	65	44	24	139	10
Hascombe	5	20	43	9	77	22
Milford	175	188	132	18	513	—
Peperharow	2	4	18	4	28	—
Thursley	7	24	53	30	114	6
Tilford	19	22	54	16	111	—
Witley	52	184	92	69	397	13
Wonersh	158	193	140	28	519	9
Totals	1,410	1,908	1,807	397	5,522	160

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(1) By the Local Authority	{ Permanent 90 Temporary 30 }	...	...	...	120
(2) By other bodies or persons		...	...	...	18

Houses in course of erection at the end of the year :

(a) By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	104
(b) By other bodies or persons		...	...	...	...	30

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	196
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	...	588
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	195

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	196
---	-----	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :		
(a) By owners	...	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	—
(3) Notices served under Section 11 (1), Housing Act, 1936, dwelling house closed on undertaking of owner ...	1

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.

Full details of milk supplies in the area, with particulars of samples taken during the year, are given in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (see page 48).

In general, the buildings used in milk production have been maintained in satisfactory condition. The general standard of cleanliness of the milk supplied in the District is good.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Details of food condemned as unfit for consumption or sent into the District for animal feeding only is given in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SHORT PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947.

ANALYSES RESULTS.

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Bacterial count				Coliform Bacillus				T.B.		Methylene Blue Test Only	
		Under 10,000 per ml.	10,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 200,000	200,000 and over	Absent in all counts	Present in 1/10	Present in 1/100	Present in 1/1,000	Posi- tive	Nega- tive	Satis- factory	Unsat- factory
1942	Designated 47 } 125 Undesignated 78 }	32	78	13	2	96	23	6	—	2	121	—	—
1943	Designated 57 } 163 Undesignated 106 }	32	68	41	22	152	9	2	—	4	162	—	—
1944	Designated 53 } 176 Undesignated 123 }	54	65	54	3	166	10	—	—	2	—	—	—
1945	Designated 54 } 154 Undesignated 100 }	32	69	48	5	138	11	3	2	1	90	—	—
1946	Designated 84 } 240 Undesignated 156 }	16 30	27 45	14 17	6 12	67 115	7 15	5 14	5 12	— —	45 102	20 47	1 5
1947	Designated 60 } 251 Undesignated 191 }					46 167	2 4	2 12	1 8	— —	5 144	46 136	14 55

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL.

The number of notifications shows a substantial increase in 1947, from 137 to 310, and is mainly due to measles, 190 cases being notified.

Disease	1946	1947
Typhus	—	—
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	27	30
Diphtheria	2	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—
Typhoid	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—
Pneumonia	6	8
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	30
Erysipelas	2	2
Undulant Fever	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1
Malaria	—	—
Dysentery	—	1
do. (Sonné)	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1
Polio-Encephalitis	1	1
Virus Encephalitis	—	—
Whooping-cough	54	45
Leprosy... ..	—	—
Measles	37	190
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
Totals	137	310

SMALLPOX.

No case of smallpox occurred in the District, although 27 contacts of cases came into the District. These were followed up, and the usual precautions taken.

Infantile Paralysis.—The Rural District suffered in the general outbreak of infantile paralysis that occurred during August and September. In all there were 30 cases notified. All of these were definite cases showing paralysis. The majority made a complete recovery. In addition there were very large numbers of patients who suffered from slight attacks, not accompanied by paralysis, and whose illness lasted only a matter of days. The first case occurred in June, but it was not until the first week of August that the increased incidence was evident. An average of 3 or 4 cases occurred each week until the beginning of October. Late in November an unexpected outbreak occurred in the isolated village of Dunsfold.

Although an infectious disease, very little is known about the means of spread and in only two of the cases investigated was there any possible connection. Most of the cases occurred in families with several children, but in only three cases (all of them in Dunsfold) was there more than one member affected.

It was noteworthy that the disease affected rural districts very much more than town and urban areas. The case incidence, 30 cases in a population of 30,000, is higher than in the towns and urban districts.

Frequently an attack appeared to be precipitated by excessive or exhaustive physical exercise. In several children the attack commenced the day after unusually long walks, unusual exertion at athletics or visits to swimming pools.

Reviewing the cases as a whole, there would appear to be a possible association between bad drainage conditions and the incidence of infantile paralysis. In all but five cases the houses attacked were on cesspool drainage in localities where drainage troubles are persistent and in many cases the individual cesspools were causing nuisance. Several cases, although on main drainage, lived in close proximity to sewage disposal works.

The parishes most affected in the Hambledon Rural District were Ewhurst, Cranleigh, Hambledon and Dunsfold.

Twelve cases were admitted to the Farnham Isolation Hospital, where arrangements were made for specialist orthopædic treatment ; one was admitted to the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital at Alton, and one to St. Thomas's Hospital, London. In four cases the County Council agreed to the employment of a physiotherapist to give treatment in the home, and a few cases made private arrangements for home treatment. A scheme for the treatment of patients in their homes under suitable skilled supervision would have saved the heavy demands on the hospitals and would have

been of great benefit to the patients. In some parts there is such a scheme with the use of mobile physiotherapy units. Perhaps this outbreak may stimulate the inauguration of such a scheme in this part of Surrey.

In search of further knowledge of this little known disease, every case was visited. No infecting agent could be discovered, and it appeared that the infection was in fact widespread amongst the population, though producing symptoms in only a few. There was nothing to suggest that flies were a means of spread. No doubt the abnormal weather conditions were a contributory cause. A great many mild cases without paralysis occurred, more, no doubt, than were reported. Certain facts should be made known. First, the popular conception that infantile paralysis invariably causes paralysis is completely erroneous. The majority of cases did not develop paralysis and made a complete recovery. Secondly, the precipitating effect of over-exertion has been already referred to, but equally apparent was the value of rest in bed from the onset of the first symptoms. No case developed seriously where this precaution was taken, and, where paralysis developed a week or so later, it was generally slight only and recovered fairly rapidly, especially where physiotherapy was employed from the early stages.

The Dunsfold cases constitute a separate and distinct episode. Just as the village itself is isolated, being away from main roads and lacking railway and main road communication, so this minor epidemic was separate and distinct from the general run of cases. It occurred suddenly late in November, some eight weeks after the cessation of cases elsewhere in the District. Twelve cases in all were notified, four of them severe. In three families there were more than one suffering; in one household of three families, as many as five cases occurred.

An infant severely affected was removed to hospital, and three other cases were treated at home by a visiting physiotherapist.

The outbreak occurred suddenly, all the cases being notified within a few days. No doubt the comparative isolation of Dunsfold resulted in the villagers escaping the immunising effects of the widespread infection during August and September, being then unprotected.

The general symptoms in every case were similar—headache, stiffness of the neck and pains in the back, with some other symptoms suggesting involvement of the central nervous system. Paralysis, in the cases affected, followed in about one week. The most careful investigation failed to show any common factor that might have been an infecting agent, either in food-stuffs, milk supplies or water.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Summary of Cases.

<i>Parishes affected.</i>					<i>Age Groups affected.</i>				
Bramley	...	...	...	3	Under 1 year	...	...	...	2
Cranleigh	...	...	...	3	1—5	...	...	...	4
Dunsfold	...	...	...	12	5—10	...	...	...	8
Elstead	...	...	...	1	10—15	...	...	...	7
Ewhurst	...	...	...	6	15—20	...	...	...	1
Hambleton	...	...	...	5	20—30	...	...	...	4
					30—40	...	...	...	—
					40—50	...	...	...	4
				—					—
				30					30
				—					—
Cases treated at home					...	...	...	...	16
„	„	„	Farnham Isolation Hospital		...	...	...	...	12
„	„	„	St. Thomas's Hospital		...	...	...	...	1
„	„	„	Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton		...	...	...	...	1
									—
									30
									—

The **Measles** epidemic was of a mild nature, although one death occurred. Convalescent serum or gamma globulin (a similar preparation) was supplied in two cases, and this material is now provided by the Ministry of Health Central Laboratory at Colindale. The arrangement for the collection of convalescent serum locally has been dropped.

Scarlet Fever.—Thirty cases were notified. They were all mild. Notifications are received fairly regularly, but probably have little relation to the actual incidence in the population. It is frequently unrecognised, and many cases are considered to be little more than “sore throat.” Some difficulty has been experienced in the Hydon Heath Camp, of the National Camps Corporation. At this camp, children attend for three or four weeks under the direction of the Essex County Education Authority. With this frequent changing of children there is likely to be continuous trouble of this nature.

Diphtheria.—No cases at all were notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—We were handicapped by the illness of Dr. Johns, who for many years past has undertaken most of the work. The larger schools were visited in order to get maximum numbers done as rapidly as possible, and the numbers immunised are set out in the tables on page 34.

No Schick-testing was undertaken, as it is reasonable to expect that only a trifling percentage of children inoculated are

IMMUNISATION STATE BY SCHOOLS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1947.

SCHOOL	Children attending School			Treatment carried out during 1947			Percentage of Children Immunised
	Total	No. Im-munised	No. not Immunised	1st I.	2nd I.	Re-im-munised	
Alfold C. of E. ...	64	61	3	—	2	26	95.31
Bramley C. of E. ...	185	145	40	17	2	37	78.38
Chiddingfold C. of E. ...	125	100	25	7	1	43	80.00
Churt C. of E. ...	80	74	6	4	1	27	92.5
Cranleigh Infants ...	112	94	18	8	5	31	83.92
Cranleigh C. of E. ...	309	273	36	8	3	44	88.35
Dunsfold C. of E. ...	105	90	15	3	1	21	85.71
Ellen's Green C. of E. ...	46	38	8	—	—	—	82.61
Elstead C. of E. ...	137	125	12	—	—	—	91.23
Ewhurst C. of E. ...	69	59	10	—	—	—	85.5
Frensham C. of E. ...	55	52	3	1	—	16	94.54
Grafham C. of E. ...	36	26	10	13	—	20	72.2
Hambledon C. of E. ...	59	52	7	1	—	16	88.13
Hascombe C. of E. ...	14	11	3	—	—	—	78.5
Milford C. of E. ...	196	181	15	10	—	56	92.34
Thursley C. of E. ...	16	15	1	2	—	4	93.75
Tilford C. of E. ...	70	61	9	4	1	24	87.14
Witley C. of E. ...	163	130	33	11	—	56	79.75
Wonersh and Shamley Green C. of E. ...	110	87	23	10	—	33	79.09
TOTALS	1,951	1,674	277	99	16	454	85.80

Immunisation in Private Schools. (Information obtained from Principals of 13 private Schools out of 14 circularised.)

No. of children on Register	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
454	437	96.25 %

not adequately protected. The scheme is aimed at immunising the child population as a whole, rather than individuals. So long as an adequate number are protected there can be no fear of any epidemic.

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION
Hambledon Rural District

Children under 5 years of age					
	Immunised 1/1/47 to 31/12/47	Immunised Prior to 1/1/47	Estimated Pop. under 5 years	Percentage Immunised	
1947	125	502	2,150 (Reg. Gen. Estimate)	29.16	
1946	138	541	2,150 (Reg. Gen. Estimate)	31.58	
Children between the ages of 5-14 years					
	Immunised 1/1/47 to 31/12/47	Re-immunised 1/1/47 to 31/12/47	Immunised Prior to 1/1/47 and still at school	Estimated Population 5-14 years	Percent- age Im- munised
1947	16	454	1,204	4,170 (Reg. Gen. Estimate)	41.41
1946	103	351	1,005	1,951 (S.C.C. Schools)	85.80
				4,170 (Reg. Gen. Estimate)	26.57
				2,052 (S.C.C. Schools)	54.00

FOOD POISONING.

A number of small outbreaks, none of them serious, came to my notice during the year. There were undoubtedly many minor outbreaks of which I was not informed. Food poisoning is definitely more prevalent than in the past. Unfortunately medical practitioners frequently fail to notify cases, probably because they are clinically not very serious, and when notification is received it is frequently so delayed that investigations cannot be satisfactorily completed, the suspected foods having been disposed of.

Although some cases are due to infection of prepared foods before distribution, many cases are due to careless or unclean handling of foods. There is great need of education of the public in hygiene of food handling and food preparation. This might well be begun in schools, but we continue to encourage an appalling lack of personal cleanliness in schools. Commonly one single towel changed once or at most twice a week serves 50 or even 100 children. How can we hope to improve home hygiene ?

We spend considerable time preaching the virtues of washing the hands after using the toilet, and yet the policy in building new houses is to separate the lavatory basin from the W.C., discouraging such cleanliness.

School sanitary accommodation is seldom, if ever, provided with facilities for hand-washing, and in country schools is far removed from the lavatory accommodation.

A number of cases of food poisoning were due to ice-cream manufactured outside the district, the infection being B. Typhimurium from carriers employed in the manufacture of the ice-cream. One minor outbreak was traced to meat pie, the gelatine used in preparing the jelly presumably being infected during manufacture.

The conditions under which food is stored and exposed for sale in country shops frequently leaves much to be desired.

TYPHUS.

Four visits were paid to persons arriving in this country from typhus-infected areas abroad.

CHOLERA.

Two persons who had arrived in this country by air from the Middle East, during the epidemic there, were visited and warned of necessary precautions. Arrangements were made with the Public Health Laboratory for the investigation of any suspects.

ANTHRAX.

One suspected case of anthrax in a cow was reported, but was not confirmed.

VISITING NURSE.

The work of the Visiting Nurse has continued to be of the greatest value. Many unsatisfactory home conditions have been brought to light as a result of her visits, and I am kept in very much closer touch with actual living conditions.

Following are details of the work carried out by her in the Hambledon Rural District :

	<i>Visits</i>
Scabies	176
Poliomyelitis Contacts	41
Tuberculosis Visits	55
Special Visits	32
School Visits	42
Diphtheria Immunisation Visits	210
Smallpox Contacts	13
Pediculosis Visits	8
Food Poisoning Visits	4
Miscellaneous	56
Total	637

Scabies continues at about the same level as in 1946 with the same increased prevalance in the winter months. There is close co-operation with the School Nurses in the treatment of school-children. Following are particulars of cases treated in the Hambleton Rural District during 1947 :

<i>Month</i>								<i>No. Treated</i>	
								<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Totals								17	23

TABLE V.
SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1947.

School	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Scabies	Chickenpox	Measles	German Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis	Ringworm	Mumps	Impetigo	Whooping-cough	Tonsilitis	Totals
Alfold Council	-	1	-	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	28
Bramley C. of E.	-	-	-	-	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Chiddingfold C. of E.	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Churt C. of E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cranleigh Council (Infants)	-	-	-	5	4	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	20
Cranleigh C. of E.	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	10
Dunsfold C. of E.	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	12
Ellen's Green C. of E.	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Elstead C. of E.	2	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	26
Ewhurst C. of E.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Frensham C. of E.	2	-	-	7	12	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	31
Grafham C. of E.	-	-	3	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Hambledon C. of E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	4
Hascombe C. of E.	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
Milford C. of E.	3	-	-	11	25	30	-	-	4	-	-	-	73
Thursley C. of E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tilford C. of E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Witley C. of E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonersh and Shamley Green C. of E.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	24	-	-	-	27
Totals	13	1	3	54	111	50	7	-	62	-	14	-	315

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Polio-Encephalitis	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Bacillary Dysentery	Diphtheria	Whooping-cough	C.S. Meningitis	Sonne Dysentery	Leprosy	Amœbic Dysentery	Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis	Erysipelas	TOTAL
Farnham Isolation Hospital...	—	1	13	28	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	12	1	58
Cripples' Hospital, Alton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas's Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Briarfield ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
At Home ...	1	—	177	2	1	—	42	1	1	—	—	7	16	1	249
Totals ...	1	1	190	30	1	—	45	1	1	—	—	8	30	2	310

TABLE VI.
INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1947. AGE INCIDENCE.
(Other than Tuberculosis)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.												Cases Admitted to Hospital		
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80 and Over			
Opthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Measles	190	5	70	85	12	6	8	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	28
Scarlet Fever	30	—	—	1	20	3	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	8	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping-cough	45	3	25	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.S. Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonné Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	30	2	4	8	7	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Polio-Encephalitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	310	11	101	111	41	12	15	7	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	61

TABLE VII.
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis)
PARISH BY PARISH

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Alfold	Bramley	Busbridge	Chiddingfold	Churt	Cranleigh	Dockenfield	Dunsfold	Elstead	Ewhurst	Frensham	Hambledon	Hascombe	Peperharow	Thursley	Tilford	Witley	Womersh	Total
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles ...	-	5	1	29	2	7	5	4	23	3	9	12	6	-	5	-	66	13	190
Scarlet Fever ...	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	5	3	-	-	2	14	-	30
Whooping-cough ...	-	3	-	11	-	-	-	9	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	11	5	1	45
C.S. Meningitis ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sonné Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia ...	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Polio-Encephalitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	12	1	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Totals ...	1	12	3	42	3	11	6	25	29	9	13	23	9	-	7	13	89	15	310

CANCER.

There were 53 deaths from cancer during the year. The age incidence is shown in the accompanying table.

TOTAL DEATHS FROM CANCER.

Site	20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1947	1946
Alimentary ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	2	2	4	7	8	15	26
Breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	7
Lung ...	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	3	7	8
Liver ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	3
Tongue ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Other ...	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	5	3	2	1	3	2	14	10	24	18
1947	-	1	-	1	4	2	5	5	8	4	5	5	6	7	28	25	53	-
1946	-	-	-	2	1	4	4	6	7	8	11	10	3	6	26	36	-	62

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the last thirteen years :

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST FOURTEEN YEARS.

Year			Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1934	...	...	19	27	46	1.83
1935	...	...	20	25	45	1.77
1936	...	...	22	16	38	1.49
1937	...	...	17	26	43	1.64
1938	...	...	22	29	51	1.90
1939	...	...	28	34	62	2.21
1940	...	...	14	29	43	1.35
1941	...	...	26	26	52	1.62
1942	...	...	23	37	60	1.93
1943	...	...	23	24	47	1.55
1944	...	...	37	29	66	2.17
1945	...	...	21	21	42	1.36
1946	...	...	26	36	62	2.04
1947	...	...	28	25	53	1.71

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 252 cases on the Register at the end of 1947, namely, 108 males and 144 females.

The following table summarises the Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December, for the last twelve years :

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1936	26	51	15	23	115
1937	27	49	19	25	120
1938	27	51	21	29	128
1939	36	57	22	26	141
1940	36	67	20	34	157
1941	46	68	21	36	171
1942	47	73	23	36	179
1943	51	78	26	40	195
1944	57	84	30	42	213
1945	68	86	33	42	229
1946	77	91	31	40	239
1947	83	102	25	42	252

During 1947 there were 36 new cases (primary and others) as against 48 in 1946. These 36 cases were distributed over the following parishes :

Bramley	...	...	...	2	Ewhurst	...	...	...	2
Busbridge	...	...	...	1	Frensham	...	...	...	1
Chiddingfold	...	...	...	3	Hambledon	...	...	...	1
Churt	...	...	...	1	Shackleford	...	...	...	1
Cranleigh	...	...	...	6	Tilford	...	...	...	3
Dockenfield	...	...	...	1	Witley	...	...	...	11
Dunsfold	...	...	...	1	Wonersh	...	...	...	1
Elstead	...	...	...	1					

The following table shows the notification and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past twelve years :

Year	Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1936	35	1.37	11	0.43
1937	38	1.45	14	0.50
1938	36	1.36	7	0.26
1939	37	1.21	13	0.46
1940	53	1.38	18	0.57
1941	63	1.96	14	0.46
1942	40	1.27	13	0.42
1943	37	1.22	8	0.26
1944	47	1.55	10	0.33
1945	38	1.29	7	0.24
1946	48	1.59	11	0.36
1947	36	1.18	12	0.34

The number of cases on the register is made up as follows (as at 31st December, 1947) :

Cases Transferred into District				Cases Notified whilst living in District			
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
34	27	5	11	49	75	20	31

These figures include 35 on the staffs of the two large sanatoria in the District, 23 of them notified whilst working in the sanatoria. All of these cases are pulmonary.

The graph on page 45 is designed to show the annual notifications and deaths from tuberculosis, as well as the steady increase in the number on the register. This last number naturally increases year by year, being added to by new notifications, and reduced only by the much smaller number of deaths and patients reported cured. The increase is fairly constant year by year.

The notifications and deaths showed a sudden increase in 1940 and 1941, no doubt due to war conditions, but by 1942-43 returned to the pre-war levels. Figures for the Hambledon Rural District are, of course, small and therefore show wide fluctuations. Both, however, are lower in 1947 than in the average pre-war year.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Care Committee held three meetings during the year. Twenty-nine cases were considered, and 9 were given assistance in the following forms :

Clothes	1
Bed and bedding	1
Chiropody treatment	1
Payment of removal expenses to Council house	1
Bedroom utensils	1
Transport for crippled father to see patient in Sanatorium	1
Angier's Emulsion for patient's children	1
Pocket money for patient whilst in Sanatorium	1

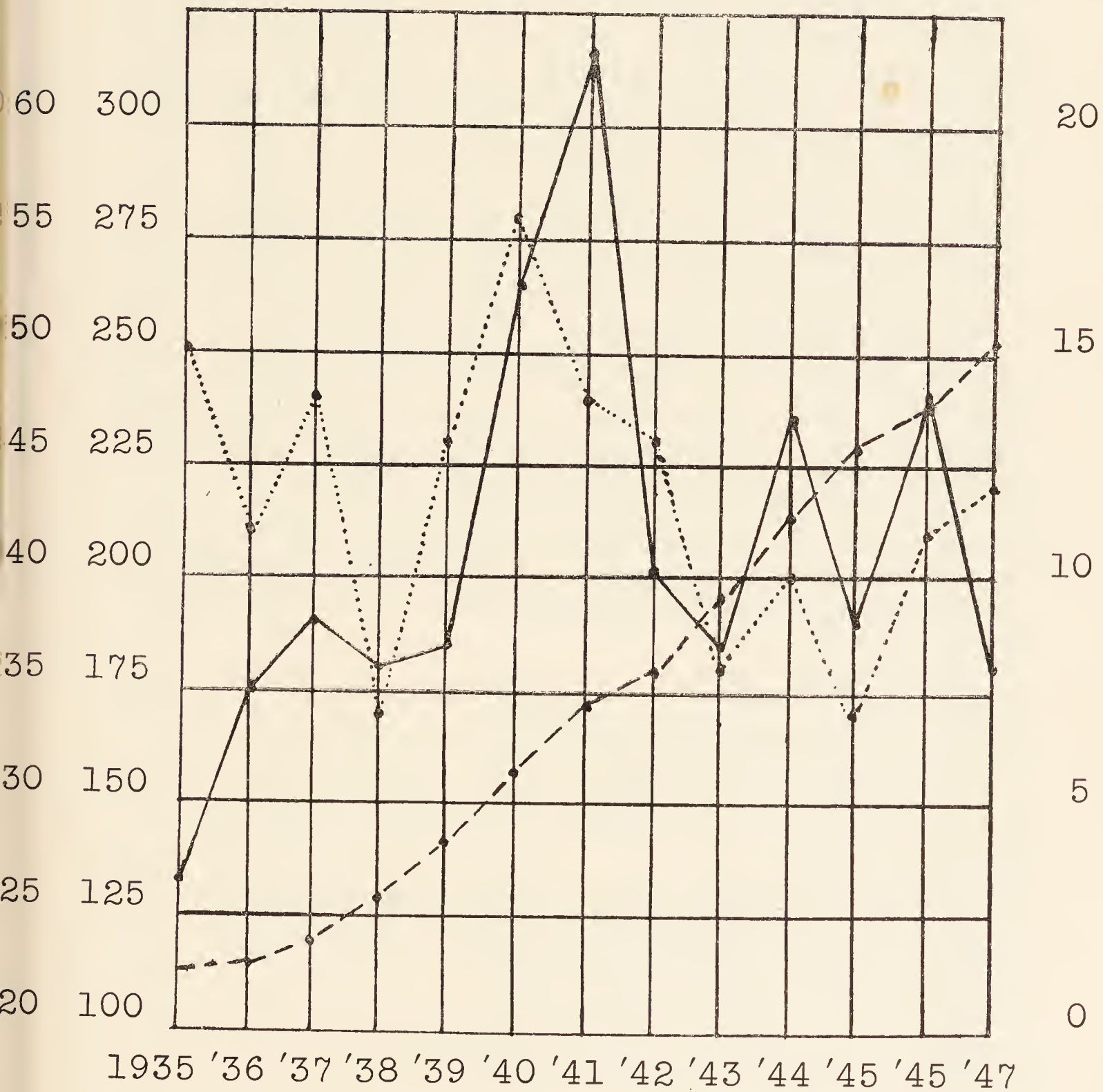
One patient is supplied regularly with cotton wool and gauze for dressings.

The provision of milk is arranged by the County Council Almoners. Only in special cases is there consultation with the Committee, and in 1947 two cases were so considered.

In addition, it was possible to obtain assistance from outside voluntary sources for two cases, resulting in the provision of blankets for one and various articles of clothing for the other.

GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (20 to 60)
Deaths from Tuberculosis (0 to 20)
Numbers on Register of notified cases (100 to 300)



The Public Health Department Visiting Nurse made 51 visits to tuberculous cases during the year.

The Christmas Seals Sale and Annual Appeal realised £49 15s.5d. this year, a satisfactory amount, but unfortunately considerably below the £61 collected in 1946.

The balance to the Care Committee's credit on 31st December, 1947, was £100 14s.3d.

RHEUMATOID AND OSTEO-ARTHRITIS.

An attempt was made to ascertain the number of cases of arthritis under treatment. Enquiry was made of all doctors in the District. In part this enquiry was undertaken to ascertain the need for a mobile physiotherapy service, and in part to suggest a possible use for the hospital buildings in process of vacation by St. Thomas's Hospital at Hydestile.

The results are summarised in the following figures. The numbers are large, but even so do not include all cases. The majority of doctors took some trouble to answer my questionnaire in detail, but by no means all sent replies. Incomplete as they are, the figures show the need for greater attention to this type of crippling disability and the need for treatment facilities. One half of these sufferers it is expected could be so benefited as to be able to look after themselves: one in six could be restored to independence and be able to earn a living. The urgent need is for special treatment and especially treatment at home.

The following are the approximate figures received from 20 doctors in the Guildford Rural, Hambledon Rural and Haslemere Urban districts *re* the above. Only approximate figures can be given as some practitioners merely state "very few" or "almost all" in their returns.

1. Patients suffering	... ..	124
2. Totally dependent on relations	... ..	50
3. Number who could look after themselves after treatment	... ..	60
4. Number who might be fit for work after such treatment	... ..	22
5. The main suggestion from all the doctors who sent in returns is "stress the need for a physiotherapy van for treatment in the home."		

TABLE VIII. NEW CASES AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5—15	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—25	3	10	—	—	1	1	—	—
25—35	6	14	2	1	—	2	—	—
35—45	5	5	—	1	2	1	—	—
45—55	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	21	32	2	4	5	6	1	—
Registrar General's Figures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Fifty-nine new cases were notified, including 32 primary "Form A"; 24 cases transferred into the District from outside; and 3 cases, not formally notified, were picked up from death returns.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The total number of visits and inspections made during the year was 4,835, particulars of which are set out in the following table :

Visits and Inspections.

Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Refuse Collection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Dwelling Houses inspected under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Dwelling Houses re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	997
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Verminous Premises re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inquiries in Cases of I.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Visits <i>re</i> Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis (Regulations), 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cow-sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	811

Visits and Inspections—continued.

Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Milk—Bacteriological...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
									<hr/> 4,835 <hr/>

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices :

(a) Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93, to abate nuisances	1
(b) Public Health Act, 1936, Section 73, to provide Ash Bins	1
(c) Housing Act, 1936, Section 9...	—
Housing Act, 1936, Section 11, Notice of Time and Place at which the question of making a Demolition Order in respect of a dwelling house will be considered	1
<hr/> 3 <hr/>	

Informal Notices	244
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Results of Notices Served :

Statutory Notices complied with :

(a) By Owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Informal Notices in hand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67

WATER ANALYSES.

One hundred and thirty samples of water were taken for analysis during the year.

Public Water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Private Water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Well Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Stream Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pond Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Storage Tank Reservoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									<hr/> 130 <hr/>

As a result of this work, 32 houses have been provided with main water supply and 11 wells were cleansed and repaired.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The number of producers and retailers of milk on the register at the end of the year was 162.

Cow-keepers and wholesale purveyors	...	...	...	...	117
Cow-keepers and retail purveyors	...	...	...	...	26
Retail dairies	...	...	...	...	7
Retailers selling milk in the Hambledon District from premises outside the area	...	...	...	...	12
					162

Six new cow-sheds were erected and 9 additional buildings were adapted for milk production.

Eight hundred and eleven visits were made to farms and dairies, most of which were during milking hours.

PARISH	No. of Regd. Traders	Producers only	Producers & Retailers	DESIGNATION			Dairies only	Retailers outside District
				T.T.	Acc.	U.		
Alfold ...	9	8	1	—	2	7	—	—
Bramley ...	12	10	1	2	6	3	1	—
Busbridge ...	5	4	—	2	1	1	—	1
Chiddingfold	17	10	6	1	8	7	1	—
Cranleigh ...	23	18	1	7	4	8	1	3
Dockenfield ...	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Dunsfold ...	10	8	1	2	4	3	—	1
Elstead ...	7	5	1	3	—	3	1	—
Ewhurst ...	20	14	2	8	3	5	2	2
Frensham and Churt...	9	6	1	3	2	2	—	2
Hambledon ...	8	7	1	1	1	6	—	—
Hascombe ...	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Peperharow ...	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Thursley ...	6	4	2	2	—	4	—	—
Tilford ...	4	2	1	—	1	2	1	—
Witley ...	12	9	3	6	3	3	—	—
Wonersh ...	14	10	2	4	2	6	—	2
Total ...	162	117	26	41	40	62	7	12

PARTICULARS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1947.

ANALYSES RESULTS.

Quarter	Milk Grade	Methylene Blue Test		Coliform Bacillus				Tubercle Bacillus	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Absent	Present in 1/10	Present in 1/100	Present in 1/1,000	Positive	Negative
First ...	Designated (13) Undesignated (34)	13 34	— —	10 31	— 2	1 —	— 1	— —	— 28
Second	Designated (14) Undesignated (57)	13 32	1 25	11 41	— 1	— 9	— 6	— —	— 23
Third	Designated (11) Undesignated (47)	1 20	10 27	9 43	1 —	— 3	1 1	— —	— 43
Fourth	Designated (22) Undesignated (53)	19 50	3 3	16 52	1 1	1 —	— —	— —	5 50

Phosphatase test 11 samples. Satisfactory.
 Suspected food poisoning ... 2 samples. No Pathogenic organisms found.

Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936.

The following Licences for production and sale of Designated milk are in force in the District :

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

Dealers' Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accredited (Bottling Licences)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculin Tested (for sale in sealed bottles only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pasteurised (for sale in sealed bottles or containers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Supplementary Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.
Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption.

Meat.	Imported.			Home Killed.		
	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Pork	—	—	—	—	—	24
Beef	1	4	8	—	—	—
Bacon and Ham	—	3	3	—	—	—

Fish.

Cod Fillets 4½ Stone. Kippers ... 10 Stone.
Herrings 12 Stone.

Tinned and Bottled Foodstuffs.	No. of Containers	Weight.		
		Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	112	2	3	5
Fish	51	—	1	9
Fruit	10	—	—	16
Milk	147	1	—	14
Soup	18	—	—	18
Beans and Peas	4	—	—	5
Preservatives	2	—	—	4
Vegetables (all kinds) ...	47	—	1	23

Other Foods.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat Pies (70)	—	—	1	17
48 Eggs M.O.F.	—	—	—	—
Soyhetti Bean Flour	—	—	1	10
66 1 pint pkts. Jelly Crystals ...	—	—	—	—
Sultanas	—	—	1	2

Unfit Foods released for Animal and Poultry Feeding.

Twenty-three tons seven hundred weights three quarters and two pounds of unfit canned milk and other foods were released during the year to premises in the district on the understanding that it was to be used for animal or poultry feeding. These consignments were inspected and action taken to ensure that the conditions of release were fulfilled by the purchasers.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 269.

Movable Dwellings and Camping Grounds.

Applications dealt with during the year	22
1. Licence to allow land to be used as site <i>Granted.</i> <i>Refused.</i>	
for Movable Dwellings	1 —
2. Licence to erect, or station and use	
Movable Dwellings	16 5

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES.

1. Inspection of Factories.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	116	214	17	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	19	11	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total	135	225	20	—

*i.e. Electrical Stations (Sections 103 (1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2. Defects Found in Factories.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
WANT OF CLEANLINESS (S. 1) ...	4	4	—	—	—
OVERCROWDING (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
UNREASONABLE TEMPERATURE (S. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
INADEQUATE VENTILATION (S. 4)	2	2	—	—	—
INEFFECTIVE DRAINAGE OF FLOORS (S. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
SANITARY CONVENIENCES (S. 7) :					
(a) Insufficient	8	5	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ...	5	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes ...	1	1	—	—	—
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE ACT (NOT INCLUDING OFFENCES RELATING TO OUTWORK) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Total	21	18	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	M/C line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel (Making, etc.) ...	13	1	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	34	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total		2	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of house refuse and cleansing of cesspools is carried out by the District Council in all parishes in the District.

Refuse Collection.

Five Dennis 3-ton refuse collection vehicles are used for this work.

A fortnightly collection is provided for approximately 70 per cent. of the area. The remainder has a monthly service. The District Council propose to institute a fortnightly collection throughout the whole District as soon as sufficient labour and transport are available. The refuse is disposed of by tipping at the Local Authority's tips at Cranleigh and Witley. Waste paper is collected in trailers attached to the refuse lorries and this is sorted and baled at the Depots. All refuse is sorted before disposal for separation of salvage.

Cleansing of Pail Closets.

The Council undertake the cleansing of pail closets in Alfold, Chiddingfold, Dunsfold, Elstead, Hascombe, Witley and the non-sewered parts of Bramley.

The night soil is disposed of by tipping on arable land in the District.

Cleansing of Cesspools.

Cesspools are emptied on application free of charge once in every quarter. Six Dennis (750-gallon) emptiers are used for this work. The sewage removed is disposed of by means of sludge beds on the sewage farms and on arable land by arrangement with farmers.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

Licences.

Petroleum Spirit (garages for resale)	28	}	61
Commercial and agricultural consumers (not for resale)	27		
Local Authorities	6		
Carbide of Calcium			5
Cellulose Solution			6

